

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

NO MONEY PLANK AND A CALL FOR WISE TARIFF REVISION.

Executive Usurpation Denounced—A Demand That the Philippines Receive the Same Treatment as the Cubans—Strong Protest on Raising the Race Issue.

St. Louis, July 8.—The platform presented to the convention by the committee on resolutions at to-night's session follows:

The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declares its devotion to the Democratic faith which brings us together in party communion.

Under them, local self-government and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They demand the free independence, the structure of our free republic, and every Democratic extension from Louisiana to California and Texas to Oregon, which preserved faithfully in all the States the balance between taxation and representation. They yet insist on the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development.

They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of government from the headstrong, irresponsible, and unscrupulous methods of the present, and the pervading the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens; the right to trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of conscience; contract untrammelled by arbitrary laws; supremacy of the civil over military authority; a well disciplined militia; the separation of church and State; economies in expenditures; peace and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics; these are the principles which Democracy has established as precepts of the nation, and they should be constantly invoked and enforced.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

We favor the enactment and administration of laws which protect and impartially enforce the rights of capital and labor, each to its own rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.

Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or reside where interest or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individual organizations or governments should be summarily rebuffed and punished.

We deny the right of any executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or the punishment of the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official.

THE MILITARY SHOULD BE USED ONLY TO SUPPORT AND MAINTAIN THE LAWS.

We favor liberal appropriations for the care and improvement of the waters of the country. We favor waterways like the Mississippi River is of sufficient importance to demand special aid of the Government such aid should be extended with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is effected.

We oppose the Republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and the appetite for national "prestige" and display of strength.

ECONOMY OF EXPENDITURE.

1. Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugal economy in the expenditure of the public money, military and naval administration as a right of the people too dear to be denied or withheld.

2. We favor the enforcement of honesty in the public service, and the punishment of those departments of the Government already known to be corrupt, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of those who, without fear or favor or regard to persons, the persistent and deliberate refusal of both the Senate and House of Representatives to permit such investigation to be made, and the refusal to change in the executive and in the legislative departments can complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH TRUSTS.

We condemn the action of the Republican party in Congress in refusing to prohibit anti-trust legislation from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, returned as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

EXECUTIVE USURPATION.

We favor the nomination and election of a President in conformity with the Constitution, who will set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction or the plea of necessity or superior wisdom.

IMPERIALISM.

We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of the open door for the world's commerce in the Orient, without an unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European politics, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction.

WE OPPOSE, AS FERVENTLY AS DID GEORGE WASHINGTON HIMSELF, AN INDEFINITE, IRRESPONSIBLE, DISCRETIONARY AND VAGUE ABSOLUTION AND A POLICY OF COLONIAL EXPLOITATION, NO MATTER WHERE OR BY WHOM INVOKED OR EXERCISED.

We believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams that the American people have a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those in the colonies. The men who thus believed that the flag is entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is. If they are inherently unfit for these institutions, then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic.

Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws, in accordance with the American Constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain. We insist that we ought to do for the Philippines what we have already done for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantee of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet free and independent to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the Secretary of War by plugging the Government's indorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine Islands to make the United States a partner in

speculative legislation of the archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of the Democratic Senators in the last session, will be successful in leading to arrangements from which it will be difficult to escape.

TARIFF.

The Democratic party has been and will continue to be the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests are permitted to obtain through Congressional favor to draw heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure, has caused what may once have been a great industry to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These special favorites of the Government have, through abuse of method, been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition which was the only alleged check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system.

The financial system which can give, now control the policy of the Republican party. We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few and favor a tariff limited to the needs of the Government, administered and levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section, to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

A REVISION AND A GRADUAL REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF BY THE FRIENDS OF THE MASSES AND FOR THE COMMONWEALTH, AND NOT BY THE FRIENDS OF ITS ABUSE, ITS EXTORTION, AND ITS DISCRIMINATION.

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TRUSTS AND UNLAWFUL COMBINATIONS.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to control the policy of the Republican party. We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few and favor a tariff limited to the needs of the Government, administered and levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section, to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

AS THE MOST POTENT AGENCY IN PROMOTING AND STRENGTHENING THESE UNLAWFUL CONSPIRACIES AGAINST TRADE, WE DEMAND AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE POWER OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

We demand an enlargement of the power of the Interstate Commission to regulate the rates of the railroads and the rates of the traveling public and shippers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief for the abuses to which they are subjected in the matter of transportation. We demand a strict enforcement of existing civil and criminal statutes against all such trusts, combinations and monopolies, and we demand the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary to effectually suppress them.

ANY TRUST OR UNLAWFUL COMBINATION ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE WHICH IS MONOPOLIZING ANY BRANCH OF BUSINESS OR PRODUCTION SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT BUSINESS WITHIN THE STATE OF ITS ORIGIN.

Whenever it shall be established in any court of competent jurisdiction that such monopolization exists, such prohibition should be enforced. We demand that comprehensive laws to be enforced on the subject.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS AND DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENT.

We congratulate our Western citizens upon the passage of the Newlands Reclamation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West, a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the Senate by a non-partisan vote and passed in the House against the opposition of almost all the Republican leaders by vote the majority of the House was Democratic.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THIS GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEASURE, BROAD AND COMPREHENSIVE AS IT IS, WORKING AUTOMATICALLY THROUGHOUT ALL UNLAWFUL, WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR OR REGARD TO PERSONS, THE PERSISTENT AND DELIBERATE REFUSAL OF BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO PERMIT SUCH INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE, AND THE REFUSAL TO CHANGE IN THE EXECUTIVE AND IN THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS CAN COMPLETE EXPOSURE, PUNISHMENT AND CORRECTION BE OBTAINED.

WE OPPOSE THE REPUBLICAN POLICY OF STARVING HOME DEVELOPMENT IN ORDER TO FEED THE GREED FOR CONQUEST AND THE APPETITE FOR NATIONAL "PRESTIGE" AND DISPLAY OF STRENGTH.

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1. Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugal economy in the expenditure of the public money, military and naval administration as a right of the people too dear to be denied or withheld.

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JUDGE PARKER DOESN'T WAIT GOES TO BED AT 10, REGARDLESS OF ST. LOUIS NEWS.

Left Word That He Was Not to Be Waked Until 7—Still as to His Plans—Flood of Letters Still Comes In—Gets His Short Daily Ride as Usual.

St. Louis, N. Y., July 8.—Judge Parker heard this afternoon that the Democratic national convention had adjourned to meet again in the evening, but he went to bed at 10 o'clock to-night leaving word that whatever happened he was not to be called until 7 in the morning. Bulletin kept coming from Kingston, but at midnight the only person awake in the house was Secretary McCausland and Mr. Newcomb, a Court of Appeals reporter. The lower floor of the house was lighted.

Judge Parker retired before the bulletin came in announcing that Littleton had begun to speak for him. He had spent the hours after dinner with his family, and he preserved his appearance of unconcern. Something in the atmosphere about the whole house on the hill this afternoon seemed to say that the platform was not expected until after 1 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Friday superstition may have had a great deal to do with this. Not that all the Rosemount household is superstitious, but the feeling that the convention would not name its man on Friday would not down.

This morning's thought of the Judge gave his morning reception to the newspaper men. Some one who, perhaps, had failed to get a breakfast at Pat Quinn's luxurious hotel remembered that it was Friday and gravely announced the fact as a check to the impression, then quite prevalent that the nomination would be made to-day.

Another quickly asked Judge Parker if he was superstitious. The Judge's lips started as if he was about to answer, but he saw a pitfall before the word popped out and just laughed. The Parker laugh covers a multitude of silence because it has the ring of real amusement.

Another incident, this time at the afternoon reception, illustrates the candidate's attitude on publicity. A reporter handed to Judge Parker a telegram from St. Louis which said that it was understood that the Judge, if nominated, would make a specific declaration on the money question in his letter of acceptance.

Judge Parker read the message, returned it and was greatly obliged for the privilege of being able to read it. The reporter was therefore obliged to the Judge for having read it and so it goes.

It is a polite company that gathers on the big white veranda to exchange news about the weather and the new railroad station. There was a good deal of chaffing about the appearance of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in Kingston. Judge Parker at first thought it was a case of mistaken identity, as there are other Rockefellers in the neighborhood. It was John D., Jr., sure enough. He and Mrs. Rockefeller drove away from the hotel in a motor car.

Bulletins from the convention came to Rosemount as usual by telephone from Kingston, and Judge Parker read them with the same apparent interest as on other days. No telegrams were received from Mr. Hill or Mr. Sheehan, it was said.

One queer letter that came to Judge Parker to-day carried a novel proposal from a woman. Her name and residence were made public. The letter read:

My dear Sir: Reading an account of your busy life just now, I could not help drawing a comparison between yours and mine. Then the thought came to me that if you would call on me, I would be glad to see you. You are struggling for political power. I for a mere existence. My father is not living. When he died he left a farm to my mother. She cannot sell it, as she has no money to pay her, and it is off as to her she had nothing.

This is my proposal: If you will give me a few thousand to buy a house for my mother I will pay for your night and day. If prayers will get anything, and they have never been known to fail, I will give you what you wish. You will never miss what I ask from you; I know you won't. Please let me hear from you anyway. Most sincerely,

Judge Parker, who was faster every day, took the letter and gave it to the letters delivered worthy of answer, but missive like the one quoted are thrown away.

The Judge did not have time to ride until just before dinner to-day. Then he mounted his horse Tom, and went for a short gallop up the road to shake up himself and the horse. The square of Rosemount did not look as if he needed to be shaken up. He was in better spirits than ever, and there was animation in his every word and movement.

Rosemount had several social visitors to-day, several coming to dinner. The name of the artist who had been painting the Judges portrait was announced this afternoon. He is A. Muller Ury, of 58 West Fifty-seventh street, Manhattan.

At Forty-second street the cab narrowly missed colliding with an east-bound surface car. At Sherry's corner it struck a cab standing by the sidewalk and cut off one of its wheels. By this time the woman in white was standing up in the cab shrieking as she could be heard for three blocks.

Bicycle Policeman O'Sullivan pedaled up to Forty-fifth street and made an effort to stop the horse. He was not successful and chased after it. The Plaza where the horse was taking a short cut over the horse turned toward in front of the Vanderbilt mansion. Here, the policeman managed to get a grip on the bridle, but his wheel was thrown from under him and one wheel of the cab passed over his leg as he fell.

The bike got pluckily remounted his wheel and chased after the horse, which had turned and was dashing madly through Fifth and Sixth streets. Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, O'Sullivan again got hold of the bridle, but once more he was thrown to the street. At the corner of Sixth avenue, in front of the New York Athletic Club, the horse became blocked for a short time by the car of the Fifth Avenue street line and as many of the Sixth avenue line meeting at this point simultaneously. Several members of the club, together with the Police Commissioner and Central Park squad, then succeeded in stopping the horse.

The woman inside the cab had fainted but the condition was relieved to a nearby drug store, where she was revived. She left for home in another cab, refusing to give her name or address to the police. Driver Paul and his horse escaped injury. Bicycle Policeman O'Sullivan received many bruises about the legs, but was able to complete his tour of duty. The official thermometer, shown in the annexed table, was taken at 4 P. M.

Republican Clubs to Visit Roosevelt.

Plans are under way by the officers of the Associated Republican Clubs of Kings County for a visit by the members of the organization to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. No date has been fixed for the trip, but it will be subsequent to the political campaign.

TURBINE
A CLUETT COLLAR
QUARTER EACH, QUARTER SIZES
CLUETT, PEARSON & CO.
MAKERS OF CLUETT AND ROSSMAN PUMPS

NO MONEY PLANK.

Continued from First Page.

the convention, for it is the purpose to move the previous question upon the adoption of the platform and that shifts off all debate. The money plank, of course, if from some other direction there should come an amendment to insert a money plank in the platform, that will give us the opportunity we desire, and I will mount the platform and explain the views of the delegates as represented in the letter sent to ex-Senator Murphy.

Mr. Sheehan, when asked to-night what he thought of the treatment of the money question in the platform, replied:

"I have not seen the platform."

"Is it true that Judge Parker's friends are dissatisfied because a money plank is not contained in the platform?" Mr. Sheehan was asked.

"No, I would not put it that way," replied Mr. Sheehan. "The platform has been unanimously adopted by the committee, and we have determined to accept it in good faith."

"Do you not think an attempt should be made to insert a money plank when the platform comes before the convention?" was inquired.

"No. What is the use? The committee unanimously adopted the platform, and that is all there is of it," said Mr. Sheehan. "The money plank is not a plank, it is a cat's paw."

It was the talk of Democrats at the hotel to-night that Mr. Bryan had been instrumental in bringing about a situation in the convention which might prove dangerous to the nomination of Judge Parker. These Democrats went on to say that Mr. Bryan would be pleased to have somebody try to change the platform in the convention so far as the money question was concerned.

While Judge Parker's friends at the moment undoubtedly had a two-thirds vote for him in the convention to nominate him, the Democrats said that Judge Parker's friends would not dare risk the question of the omission of the money plank from the platform when it came up for action before the convention.

Other words of the situation is a good deal like that in the Republican national convention held here in 1896 when the gold plank people could have beaten McKinley's nomination if Hanna had not accepted it. The Democrats here insist that they can beat Judge Parker's nomination unless Judge Parker's friends accept the money plank.

Mr. Murphy of the money issue, when asked by Mr. Sheehan, was criticized to-night for refusing to allow the delegation to speak its mind on this all important matter.

The platform was adopted unanimously after Bryan and Gen. Weaver of Iowa, who used to be a Populist, had said that they were satisfied. Weaver said he intended to go home, take off his coat and eat the ticket. C. E. Venable, the Minnesota member of the committee, voted "no" when the question was put on the adoption of the platform, but it was a feeble negative and he changed his mind and made the vote unanimous.

PLATFORM WILL DO, SAYS BRYAN.

William J. Bryan said after the platform had been adopted: "I offered several propositions and got what I wanted in some cases by conceding what I wanted in others. While the platform does not please everybody it is satisfactory. There will be no minority report."

"Will you support the candidate and platform?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"Oh, I'll support the candidate. I don't know who the candidate is yet."

"Can't you make that a little more positive?"

"No, that's all I've got to say."

David B. Hill said: "I am perfectly satisfied with the work accomplished, and I think it may be said that the convention will adopt the platform as we have drawn it up."

"Do you think the Eastern Democrats will be satisfied?"

"Yes, I consider the platform satisfactory. Of course, I think a money plank such as I have offered, would be better, but as it is, I am satisfied."

SOUTH CENTRAL WITH NO MONEY PLANK.

John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who drew the platform which was used as a basis for the final draft, was asked how the Southern Democrats viewed the elimination of any reference to the money question.

"We are generally of the opinion," said Mr. Williams, "that only live issues should be presented in our declaration of principles. The money question has become a dead issue by the great increase in the world's gold. As we wanted no dead issue in the platform and as the money question has become a dead issue, there was no occasion for saying anything about it, so we left it out."

Ex-Attorney-General Poe of Maryland, who presented a draft of a platform representing the views of Senator Gorman, said that he had alluded to because it was recognized as a dead issue. The currency question has solved itself. The committee, recognizing this, decided to withhold any reference to the money question.

"We have written a book and, damn it, there's no poison in it. It's a big long book covered with paper, and then we started in to cover the sides. It's as long as from the Southern Hotel to the Jefferson Hotel."

The Southern and the Jefferson are about a mile apart.

GEORGE ADE'S NEXT PLAY.

To Be Called "The College Widow" and Is Being Produced in September.

George Ade's next play, to be produced at the Garden Theatre in September by Henry W. Savage, is to be called "The College Widow" and is a comedy, without music, satirizing modern life at the small college. Mr. Ade said yesterday that he will not write any more musical plays for a while. He goes to-day to his summer home near Kentland, Ind., to complete his manuscript.

Go to Colorado if you would know what true summer comfort is. If you are worn out and unfit to join in the strenuous outdoor life that is the rule there, sink into a big easy chair and rest, look at mountains and breathe in the heavenly air.

In a few days you will be a new man, or woman. Then you can fish, play golf and climb mountains to your heart's content.